R E M A R K S

Claims 21-26 and 28-45 are pending in the case. The Examiner objected to claim 27 due to an informality. The Examiner rejected claims 21-45 and 48 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. The Examiner also rejected claims 21-45 and 48 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. The Examiner further rejected claims 21-45 and 48 under 35 U.S.C. 103 over cited prior art. Claims 21, 29, 32, 33, 34, 38 and 48 have been amended. Claims 27, 46-47 have been cancelled. The following remarks are considered by applicant to overcome each of the Examiner's outstanding rejections. An early Notice of Allowance therefore requested.

The Examiner objected to claim 27 because of certain informalities. The Applicant has cancelled claim 27 and as such, this objection is traversed.

The Examiner has rejected claim 21 because the "step of connecting the client system to the target network via a host system controlled by the software provided in the client system without needing to authenticate said host system to said target system" is not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. In particular, the Examiner cites to a section of the specification on page 7 wherein it describes the operation of the CTA sending both identifiers and status information to a server. As such, the Examiner appears to contend that the limitation that the client system is connected to the target network without needing to authenticate the host system to the target system is unsupported. Applicants respectfully disagree. On page 7, under the section of the specification cited by the Examiner, the specification further states that "The CTA can work with or without reference to a server. When working independently of the server the comparison is made using data from the host and the client and the server is only accessed if additional information or service is required." This process of not involving the server when authenticating the client with the host is also shown in Fig. 2 and the description on pages 14-15 wherein it describes a local match. In that description, it is understood that the server will only be contacted if additional information is needed. It explicitly states that the client and host can operate independently of a server. Thus, the limitation of connecting the client system without authentication to a server is supported by the specification. Thus, this limitation comports with the written description requirement. That notwithstanding, the applicant has deleted that limitation from claim 21 and has amended claim

48 to recite this limitation instead. As such, both claims 21 and 48 traverse this rejection.

The Examiner has also rejected claim 21 because the limitation of "wherein said client software is prevented from accessing resources outside of said tunnel in said host system" were not supported. The applicant respectfully thanks the Examiner for the telephonic interview that occurred on October 4, 2011 wherein support for this claim limitation was discussed between the Examiner and the Applicant's attorney. In that conversation, the Examiner was informed of the following specification sections that supported this limitation: (1) On page 7, the summary of the invention section, (2) pages 13, last paragraph- page 14, all, (3) pages 17-18 and (4) Fig. 6. In that conversation, the Applicant's attorney pointed out that Fig. 6 shows that the (a) CTA exists on both the client system and the host system, (b) the host computer has been pre-configured to direct all physical links to the CTA (page 14) and (c) the CTA will utilize port 80 when connecting to the Internet. Through these measures, the system guarantees that all control of the communication from the client to the Internet is controlled by the software provided. The Examiner suggested that the claims be amended to recite that the host system has software which corresponds to that of the client CTA. The applicant has amended claim 21 to recite that limitation. As such, applicant contends that this rejection is traversed.

The Examiner further rejected claim 27. The applicant has cancelled this claim.

The Examiner rejected claim 29 because the applicant's disclosure did not contain the concept of comparing a cost to a predetermined limit. The applicant respectfully disagrees. On page 15, the specification describes how a record is created that defines the parameters on which they will accept access. Fig. 3 illustrates some of the information that could be used. In fig. 3, it shows that one of the fields that is set for the tunnel user is pay for up-link. The sample criterion shown in Fig. 3 for this field is "max $/hour." In the specification description located on page 15, the specification states that if two parties come into range and the granting and accepting criterion match, a link is enabled. The specification further describes how the host can inform the client of the cost prior to making a connection to the network. One of skill in the art would understand that the host informing the client of the cost corresponds to the "step of determining a cost of obtaining a link" and that the criterion that defined the "max $/hour" would pertain to the predetermined limit. One of ordinary skill in the art would also understand that and that the process of matching criteria would match the cost against the "max $/hour" to determine if a link should be made based on those criteria matching. As such, the specification describes these

claim features and the Examiner's rejection is traversed.

The Examiner has also rejected claim 31 because the applicant's originally filed disclosure did no mention channels which transmit time divided data. The applicant respectfully disagrees. On page 8, the specification states

"A further advantage is that by providing a universal logical standard for connection incompatible transport protocols can be made compatible. In the example of Bluetooth and IEEE 802.11 the CTA can ensure that the protocols synchronize to divide their spectrum usage in either time domain or frequency domain for all members present."

As such, the specification also describes the features of claim 31 and the Examiner's rejection is traversed.

The Examiner rejected claim 34 because the disclosure did not mention notifying a user of the availability of a link wherein the user can accept or reject the connection. The applicant respectfully disagrees. On page 7 and page 11, the specification describes how if the comparison of the preferences of the two members is not successful, then the members may be notified and allowed to modify the preferences, make a one-off exception or reject the link. On page 11, when describing the link functions, it specifically states, in steps 9-11, that the user will be notified of the availability of the link and given the opinion to accept or reject the link. Thus, this claim is also supported by the specification and the Examiner's rejection is traversed.

The Examiner rejected claims 21-45 and 48 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. As for claims 21, 29, 32, 33 and 38, the Examiner claims the applicant is reciting step plus function claims according to 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph. The Examiner further contends that the specification does not provide any description to determine the meets and bounds of the applicant's claimed step. The applicant respectfully disagrees.

The applicant has amended these claims to remove the words "step of" to remove the presumption that application of 112, sixth paragraph applies. As such, the applicant submits that these claims are not written in step plus function format and should not be interpreted pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph. The acts of providing, determining, linking, comparing, establishing, disconnecting, converting and ensuring all define acts that inform one of skill in the art what action is required. These words are not "result" oriented words that simply inform one of skill in the art what the desired result is, but they specify what action should be taken. As such, these claims are fully supported by the specification.

That notwithstanding, the specification supports each of these claim elements such that

one of skill in the art would understand the metes and bounds of the applicant's claimed step. With regard to claim 21 reciting "providing software," the specification fully describes that process. On page 11, when describing the link functions, it specifies that the first step is to download software. Moreover, on page 16, the specification states that one skilled in the art would appreciate that the software could be provided by other means such as a floppy disk or CD-ROM. It further states that rather than downloading and running the software on the client system, the software could run on the server and client system using a method such as Active Java Pages. On page 17, the specification also confirms that the lient downloads and runs a program that sets up the computer. Thus, the specification describes the step of providing software to the client system and this rejection is traversed.

With regard to claim 21 reciting a locating step, the applicant has deleted this claim limitation as being an unnecessary step in the process. The act of locating the target network is presupposed by the claim language that specifies that the client system can connect to the target network via the host system.

With regard to claim 21 reciting a step of determining requirements, the specification describes this in describing how the criteria of the client and the host match. The specification, in fig. 2 and the description in the specification therein, describes how the software will compare the criteria of the host with the client to see if a match can be made and a link be established.

With regard to claim 21 reciting the step of linking, the specification describes how the tunnel will provide a secure link tunnel to the Internet after a link has been negotiated between the host and the client. See page 12. The provision of the secure link to the Internet is fully described on pages 17-18 and fig. 6.

With regard to claim 29 reciting the step of determining a cost of obtaining a link, the specification states on page 15 that the host will inform the client of the cost prior to making a connection to the network.

With regard to claim 29 reciting the step of comparing, the specification states that the granting and accepting criterion will be compared for a match by the software. See page 15 and fig. 8.

With regard to claim 32 reciting the step of connecting, the specification, in pages 16-17 and fig. 5, describes the process by which a two hop (or three hop in fig. 5) connection is made by connecting a mobile user to another mobile user and then to the host (another host is included

in fig. 5).

With regard to claim 33 reciting the step of connecting, similar to claim 32, the specification supports this feature by the description in pages 16-17.

With regard to claim 33 reciting a comparing step, the specification states that the granting and accepting criterion will be compared for a match by the software. See page 15 and fig. 8.

With regard to claim 33 reciting an establishing step, the specification describes the process of how a secure link in a host (whether it is a first host or second host is irrelevant) is established by the CTA software that resides in the host system.

With regard to claim 38 reciting a converting step, the specification describes in page 18 how the CTA in the host system will take the packet from the client and routes it thru the CTA to the outgoing stack and adjusting the IP address appropriately.

With regard to claim 48 reciting a "step of ensuring," that claim has been amended to remove this step.

The Examiner further rejected claim 34 because there was insufficient antecedent basis for the "establishing step." Applicant has amended claim 34 to recite to the "determining step" instead of the "establishing step." As such, there is sufficient antecedent basis for this claim limitation.

As stated above, the specification fully supports the claims such that one of skill in the art would understand the metes and bounds of the claim language and the Examiner's rejection is traversed.
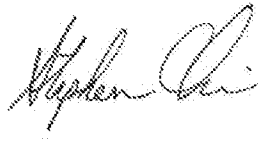
The Examiner rejected claims 21-45 and 48 under 35 USC 102 and being anticipated by Rai (US 6,377,982). In the previous amendment, the applicant argued that the present invention was concerned with the security of the host system and that was not shown in Rai. Unfortunately, the Examiner was not persuaded by that argument because he contended that the specification did not disclose means for protecting the resources on the host system. Accordingly, the Examiner maintained his rejection of the claims based on Rai. Again, the applicant thanks the Examiner for the telephonic interview wherein the support for such a security means in the specification was discussed. Again, the applicant has amended claim 21 as suggested by the Examiner to indicate that the software in the client corresponded to the software in the host system. As such, applicants contend that the claim is fully supported by the specification and is

distinguishable over the teachings of Rai, Meier and Tummala as argued in the previous amendment. As such, the Examiner's rejection is traversed.

Claims 22-26, 28-45 and 48 are dependent claims on claim 21 and should be allowable for the same reasons that claim 21 is allowable.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the claims are in condition for allowance and favorable reconsideration and prompt notice to that affect are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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